THE

North-China Herald.

Vol. VIII., No. 405. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1858. Price, Taels 15 ₱ Annum.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

ALL Parties having Claims against, or being indebted to the Insolvent Estate of BOHSTEDT & Co. of Shanghae, are requested to send the particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the *15th day of September*, 1858.

By Order of the Judge Commissioner,

J. F. H. TRAUTMANN,

Assignee.

12se Shanghae, 4th March, 1858.

NOTIFICATION.

Consulat de France à Changhaï et Ningpo.

Le 18 *Février* 1858.

LES créanciers de la maison Bohstedt & Co., dont la faillite a été légalement déclarée par son chef M. Julius Bohstedt à Changhaï, sont invités à déposer leurs titres et réclamations, entre les mains de M. J. F. H. Trautmann, nommé par le Consul de S. M. I., syndic de la dite faillite.

Le Chancelier,

B. EDAN.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. JOSEPH PRIESTLEY TATE is authorised to sign our Firm.

JAS. BOWMAN & Co.

23oc Shanghae, 23d April, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. AARON MOSES GUBBAY has been admitted a Partner in our firm at Shanghae.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

15my Hongkong, 12th April, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Benj: A. Wardell, in the firm of WARDELL, HEDGE & Co., ceased on the 31*st of Jany. last*; all the outstanding accounts will be settled by the remaining partners, who will continue the business under the style of HEDGE & Co.

WARDELL, HEDGE & Co.

26ju Foochow, April 15th, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned as a Merchant at this place will in future be carried on under the style of JAMES MacDONALD & Co.

JAMES MacDONALD.

Shanghai, 12th April, 1858.

WITH reference to the above Mr. Alexander Cushny is appointed Agent for our Firm at this Port.

JAMES MacDONALD & Co.

17jy Shanghai, 12th April, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. H. M. M. GRAY is authorised to sign our firm.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 30th March, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted by the undersigned will hereafter be under the firm of D. de BARROS & Co.

D. de BARROS.

tf Shanghai, 31st March, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a Partnership and Established themselves in business at Hong-kue, as Hydraulic and Mechanical Engineers, Shipwrights, Boat builders, &c., &c.

Coppersmith's and Blacksmith's work, and Brass Castings, promptly executed.

Residence near the United States Consulate.

PINDER & CLARK.

tf Shanghai, 3d March, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN FRANCIS CARTER is authorized to sign my name per procuration.

Wm. BROUGHALL.

tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ROBERT S. STURGIS, Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, and Mr. DANIEL N. SPOONER, in our House, *ceased on the 31st December last.*

Mr. N. M. BECKWITH, and Mr. THOMAS WALSH, have been admitted Partners this day.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf China, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves under the Style or Firm of PICKENPACK, THIES & Co., for the transaction of a *General Commission Business* at the Port of Bangkok, Siam.

All outstanding Business of either of us, will be taken over by the new Firm.

PAUL PICKENPACK,
THEODOR THIES.

20ju Bangkok, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Frederick John Besley in our firm ceased, and Mr. Herman Oppert was admitted a Partner in the same from this date. Our business henceforth will be carried on under the style of OPPERT & Co.

BESLEY, OPPERT & Co.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM ADAMSON and Mr. HENRY WILLIAM WOOD, are authorised to sign for the Borneo Company, Limited.

JOHN HARVEY,

Director.

tf Singapore, 2nd November, 1857.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

PENDING the existing troubles at Canton, the undersigned has established himself at this Port, as *Merchant, and General Commission Agent.*

S. ROBERTSON.

tf Macao, 21st September, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto carried on by the Undersigned under the style of TRAUTMANN & Co. is hereby declared closed.

All outstanding business will be taken charge of by Messrs. HARKORT & Co.

J. F. H. TRAUTMANN.

Shanghae, 30th June, 1857.

NOTICE.

WE have removed our establishment from Canton to Shanghae, and have admitted Mr. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN a Partner in our firm from this day.

HARKORT & Co.

tf Shanghae, 1st July, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to give notice that they have established a Branch of their Business, as *Watchmakers & General Storekeepers*, at Foochow foo, where the Business will be conducted by Mr. Kupferschmid.

KUPFERSCHMID & DATO.

tf Shanghai, August, 25th, 1856.

INSURANCES.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 1855.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.*)*

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at Lloyd's and the various London Insurance Companies.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For Rates of Premium and other Information, apply to

R. S. Walker, *Hongkong.*
M. Fischer, *Canton.*
E. Warden, *Shanghai.*
T. Marshall, *Singapore.*
A. P. Lovell, *Calcutta.*
Robert Franck, *Madras,* or
John Ritchie, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at Shanghae, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium,* ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ⅔, and for 3 Months ⅓, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital Two Millions Sterling.

Trustees:

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents. Attention is directed to the fact that the Policies of this Company are not suspended in the event of invasion or insurrection.

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.,

Agents for Shanghai.

Shanghae, 10th July, 1856.

FOR SALE.

BOOKS ON SALE.

At H. Fogg & Co.

	price per copy.
WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ...	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted,....	2.00
Do. „ „ Pocket,......	1.00

tf Shanghai, 7th April, 1858.

FOR SALE.

YSASI & Co.'s Best PALE SHERRY.

ALSO,

Superior PORT and SHERRY in 3 doz. Cases just received.

MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

tf Shanghai, 1st February, 1858.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH patent yellow Metal Sheathing from 16 *a* 32 oz., and Nails.

English Copper Sheathing from 22 *a* 32 oz., and Nails.

ALSO,

Prime Hoth's Russian Cordage assorted sizes. Apply to

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.

tf Shanghai, 22d January 1858.

FOR SALE.

TATHAM'S Sherry.
Port.
Claret,
and Champagne.

Also a few cases of London Stout, *Bass & Co.'s* Pale Ale, and 30 doz. fine Champagne Perry.

NOTT & Co.

tf Shanghai, 11th March, 1858.

FOR SALE.

AT the Coal Dépôt of the undersigned—Best *Labuan* and *English* COALS.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, November, 1855.

RECEIVED PER OCTOBER OVERLAND MAIL.

A CHOICE assortment of Millinery and Winter Goods; French Boots and Shoes; Baby Linen, Toys, &c., &c.

Chez. Madame WRIGHT,

Magasin des Modes.

Barrier Road,

tf Shanghai, 16th December, 1857.

FOR SALE EX "PRIDE OF THE OCEAN" AND "ABDUL MEDJID."

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE, in 1 doz. Cases.
Do. Pale SHERRY, in 2 doz. do.
Old PORT, ... in 3 doz. do.
Old SHERRY, ... in 3 doz. do.
La Rose CLARET, ... in 3 doz. do.

Apply to

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghae, 16th December, 1857.

FOR SALE.

BEST English Steam Coal, apply to

E. WARDEN.

tf Shanghai, 17th September, 1857.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET in 1 doz. Cases.
HOCK „ „
SAUTERNE in 2 doz. „
CHAMPAGNE „ „
SELTZER-WATER.

Also—SHERRY and PORT WINES, in Wood and Bottled.

GEORGE THORBURN.

tf Shanghai, 17th March, 1857.

WORKS ON SALE.

At the London Mission Printing Office, Shanghae.

TO be had also at the Office of the *North-China Herald*—

Medhurst's STATE and PROSPECTS of CHINA, ...$	2:00
FOKIEN or AMOY DICTIONARY, 1 vol. 4to., ...	10:00
CHINESE and ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo., ...	10:00
ENGLISH and CHINESE DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo., ...	10:00
ENGLISH and JAPANESE VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo., ...	2:00
COREAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo., ...	2:00
FORMOSAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 12mo., ...	1:00
NOTICES on CHINESE GRAMMAR, 1 vol. 8vo., ...	1:00
ANCIENT CHINA, 1 vol. 8vo., ...	2:00
THEOLOGY of the CHINESE, ...	1:50
On the true meaning of the word *SHIN*, or "SPIRIT,"	0:50
GLANCE at the INTERIOR of CHINA, ...	1:00
The Chinaman abroad, or a Desultory Account of the MALAYAN ARCHIPELAGO, by *Ong-t'hae-hae*,	0:50
On the SILK MANUFACTURE, and CULTIVATION of the MULBERRY, ...	0:75
General Description of SHANGHAE and its Environs, ...	1:00
NARRATIVE of a MISSION to the JEWS at Kae-fung Foo, ...	0:50
FAC-SIMILES of 4 ancient Hebrew Manuscripts, from the Synagogue at Kae-fung Foo, ...	1:00
NOTIONS of the CHINESE concerning GOD and SPIRITS, ...	2:00
GRAMMAR of the SHANGHAE DIALECT, ...	2:00
MEMOIRS of the Life and Labours of Dr. Morrison, ...	3:00
CHINESE PHONETIC VOCABULARY,—1 Rupee each, or 3 copies for	1:00
MANCHU TARTAR GRAMMAR, Translated from the Chinese, ...	2:00
Thom's CHINESE SPEAKER, ...	2:00
Esop's FABLES, in Chinese and English, ...	2:00
J. Edkins' GRAMMAR of the Mandarin Colloquial Dialect of the Chinese language, ...	2:00

FOR SALE.

EX "EXCELSIOR."

TO BE SOLD the following Wines:

STEINWINE.
KLINGELBERGER.
LIEBFRAUMILCH.
SPARKLING HOCK.
ZELLER ROTHER, (a red wine).
JOHANNISBERGH.

Apply to

G. H. STYAN.

tf Shanghai, 24th April, 1858.

HOUSES & LAND.

FOR SALE AT FOOCHOW.

THE HOUSE and LAND, formerly the Property of Messrs. Wetmore & Co., and now of P. F. Richards & Co. The Premises are in a good locality for the transaction of business with the Chinese, they have a water frontage and are in the principal thoroughfare from the City to the Foreign Settlement.

For particulars apply to

Messrs. GILMAN & Co., *Foochow.*
or Messrs. P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

tf Shanghai, 14th April, 1858.

Valuable House Property at Hongkong FOR SALE.

ALL that piece or parcel of GROUND with Three DWELLING HOUSES erected thereon, known by the name of "Almack Place" bounded on the North by Wellington Street, on the West by Aberdeen Street, on the South by Gage Street and on the East by two closes of land registered in the Land Office as Nos. 11 and 97 and containing in the whole 18,798 square feet, and registered in the Land Office as No. 13. The property is situated in the centre of the city and is held for the residue of a term of 999 years commencing on the 23d of April, 1844, at an annual ground rent of £42.12.6.

For further particulars, apply at the *North-China Herald* Office, Shanghai.

tf Hongkong, 19th March, 1858.

TO LET.

THE whole of the PREMISES in *Church Street*, occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply

ROBT. A. BRINE.

tf Shanghai, 3d June, 1857.

TO BE LET.

THE Dwelling HOUSE and GODOWNS, at present occupied by Messrs. Dallas & Co. Apply to

SAML. BROWN.

tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. THOMAS L. WALKER,
ARCHITECT & SURVEYOR,
Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong.
June 24th, 1856.

H. FOGG & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

McKENZIE & CO.,

Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

KUPFERSCHMID & DATO,

CHRONOMETER,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS AND GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS.
Church Street, corner of Fives-court Lane.
SHANGHAE.

CHRONOMETERS CAREFULLY RATED BY TRANSIT OBSERVATIONS;
CHRONOMETERS AND NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS
CLEANED, REPAIRED, AND ADJUSTED.

RICHARDS & CO.,

Ship Chandlers & General Commission Agents,
SHANGHAE,
Established in 1844.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS,
SEA STORES, BISCUIT, BAKERY, AND LIVE STOCK,
&c., &c., &c.

E. A. REYNOLDS,

Superintendent of the Dry Dock,
AND HEAVING DOWN HULKS
"WILLIAM THE FOURTH."
AND
"SOUNDARY."

All Orders for Carpenter's, Caulker's, Blacksmith's, Coppersmith's and Brazier's Work, promptly attended to.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

TAR, Pitch, Oakum, American White Oak, and Pine Planks, Spars, and Ships' Timber. Copper, and Metal Sheathing, Bolts, Spikes, and Nails.

Boiler Plates from 1/8th *a* 9/16th, Sheet and Bar Iron, Anchors, Chains, Hawse-Pipes, Shackles, Hooks, Thimbles, Clew-Irons, Marline-Spikes, Screw-Bolts, Spikes, and Nails of all sizes.

Manila, Hemp and Coir Cordage, Cotton and Flax Canvas, and Twine.

Winches, Fire Engines and Force Pumps, for sale and on hire.

DRY DOCK, HONG-QUE,
July 18th, 1857.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED.

A SITUATION in a Mercantile House by a young gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the routine of Office business.

Address "Co.," *North-China Herald* Office.

tf Shanghai, 16th January, 1858.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate Private Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
„ Officers do. .... „ 1.5.0 „
„ General Wards, ... „ 1.0.0 „

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
Mr. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The Dispensary is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

~~JULIUS TOBLER,~~

~~*Elève de Winner*~~

~~CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURER.~~

~~Paris Observatory.~~

~~BEGS to inform the Community of Shanghai and Captains, that he has established himself at this Port as Chronometer & Watch maker.~~

~~Residence in the house lately occupied by E. M. Smith, Esq., near Smith's bridge, Yan-king Pang, Shanghai.~~

~~Chronometers rated by Transit Observations.~~

~~24ap Shanghai, 13th April, 1858.~~

F. PEARSON,

General Store-Keeper,
CLOSE TO THE U. S. CONSULATE,
HONG-QUE,

ALL descriptions of Seamen's CLOTHING, CUTLERY, &c. Superior FRENCH BRANDY, GIN, WINES, CORDIALS, &c.

WHOLESALE,

MANILA CORDAGE of all sizes; MANILA CHEROOTS and COFFEE; COPPER and COPPER NAILS;

On moderate terms.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,

CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

SAEKEE & CO.,

Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. Fogg *& Co.*

HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,

Lacqueredware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c., from Canton.

AND,

Champagne and other Wines.

ALGAR & STREET,

Colonial Newspaper & Commission Agents.
THE COLONIAL PRESS
SUPPLIED WITH
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, TYPE, INK, PRESSES, CORRESPONDENT'S LETTERS,
And any EUROPEAN GOODS,
on London Terms.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS received at this Office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street, London.

APPETITE AND DIGESTION IMPROVED

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE imparts the most exquisite relish to every variety of Dish, and, by its tonic and invigorating properties, enables the Stomach to perfectly digest the food. The habitual use of this Sauce has been found most conducive to health.

Sold by the principal dealers in Sauces universally. Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, Lea & Perrins, 68, Broad Street, Worcester, and 19, Fenchurch Street, London. Also by Crosse & Blackwell, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

ADVERTISEMENT.

R. T. PRITCHETT, RIFLE, GUN, and SWORD MANUFACTURER to Her Majesty's War Department and the Hon. East India Company, begs to call the attention of Officers and Gentlemen abroad to the sound quality and efficiency of the Arms he produces, both for Military purposes and the Sports of the Field. Every GUN sold by R. T. Pritchett is manufactured on the premises, and every RIFLE is bored, rifled, and shot under his personal superintendence. For both large or small bore the PRITCHETT BULLET, as adopted by H. M. Government, without cup or plug, is found most serviceable—very numerous testimonials having been received of its range and truth of flight. To the manufacture of SWORDS also, great attention is paid, the most efficient proof of strength and spring being applied, a guarantee given of the quality of the blade, which is uniformly tested by powerful machinery in the presence of the purchaser, before made up.

86, St. James's-street London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE SOLD.

THE fine teak built Barque "*NIMROD*," 234 Tons Register and of large carrying capacity, now lying off the Shanghae *Dock-yard*

She is in every respect a desirable Vessel, not only for accommodating Chinese Passengers, but having a spar Deck would be useful for a Receiving Ship or as a Hospital.

She can be sent to Sea immediately.

Any further information respecting her, and the terms of sale, &c., may be obtained on application to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf Shanghae, 30th April, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself as *Auctioneer & General Commission Agent* at this Port.

BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 1st May, 1858.

TO BE SOLD,

A very fine BILLIARD TABLE, new Cloth, with Cues, Marking-board, complete. On view on the premises of

Geo: Wm: HOGG & Co.
tf Shanghae, April 30th, 1858.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on *Tuesday, the 4th proximo*, at 11 A.M., (unless previously disposed of by private sale). The Dwelling House and Land situated between Messrs. D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.'s and *Soey Loong's* Hong.

The House is built in the most substantial manner, and of the best materials—and the Land measures about Ten Mow and a half.

The sale to take place on the premises.

BARNES DALLAS.
o Shanghai, 30th April, 1858.

H. EVANS,

Bread and Biscuit Baker, Cook and Confectioner.

Ships' Bread Kiln-Dried.

N.B.—Wedding Cakes, Muffins and Crumpets, Luncheon and Wine Biscuits, Pic-Nic Pies.

UNION HOTEL & RESTAURANT.

PROPRIETORS
EVANS, SUTTON & Co.

N.B.—Private Quoit Ground and Bowling Green.

Premises opposite to the British Consulate.

THEATRE ROYAL,
SHANGHAI.

The Amateur Dramatic Corps will have the honor of giving their third and last performance *on Wednesday Evening next, the 5th May;* on which occasion will be presented

"*TIME TRIES ALL.*"
A Drama in two Acts.
To be followed by the one Act Farce of
"*URGENT PRIVATE AFFAIRS,*"
By J. Stirling Coyne, Esq.
And to conclude with the favorite Burlesque of
"*BOMBASTES FURIOSO,*"
By William Barnes Rhodes, Esq.

By the kind permission of the Captain and Officers, the Band of H. M. S. *Highflyer* will be in attendance.

Doors open at half-past Seven.
Performances to commence at Eight o'clock.

THE North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY. MAY 1. 1858.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the London Mission Chapel, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kew*, every Sunday Evening at Half-past Seven.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

Advertisements received for insertion up to *Friday-noon*, in each week.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Feb. 17	Singapore,	April 5
Bombay,	Mar. 19	Hongkong,	April 14
Calcutta,	Mar. 25	New York,	Feb. 3
Galle,	Mar. 28		

MARRIED.—On the 29th instant, Robert Francis Oertel Major, Son of Robert Alexander Major, of Bristol, to Matilda Martha, only surviving Daughter of the late William Vacher, of Warrington.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,
taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 30th April, 1858.		*Ending 30th April, 1857.*	
24,—	*Max.* 61	*Min.* 48	*Max.* 75	*Min.* 57
25,—	„ 72	„ 51	„ 75	„ 57
26,—	„ 60	„ 52	„ 65	„ 50
27,—	„ 66	„ 45	„ 70	„ 41
28,—	„ 67	„ 45	„ 65	„ 52
29,—	„ [illegible]	„ 46	„ 66	„ 50
30,—	„ 87	„ 53	„ 78	„ 62

83
85

To be continued weekly.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.
(Friday Evening.)

Exchange.—No business.

Opium.

Malwa, *Old* ....Tls. 470 *a* 475 } Shanghai
Patna, *Old* .... „ 555 *a* 560 } weight

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Departures.—April 30th, *E. W. van Dam van Isselt*, (Du. bq.), 713, Kolm, for Swatow; *Durance*, (H. I. M. str.), Trébuchet, for Gulf of Pechell, and *Shamrock*, (Br. str.), 330, Sullivan, for Hongkong.

PASSENGERS.

Departed.—Per *Aden*, Messrs. Jas. Bowman, A. J. Campbell, C. Larnach; 2 Seamen, and one Marine. Per *Hellespont*, Messrs. Alex. Perceval, Jas. Crampton, and Benj. Cobb.

The demands which we would wish to be made on the Chinese government are just and moderate, and we hope they will be insisted on before the present negociations are closed. The first and most important is, Freedom of access to every part of the Empire,—then, The recognition of our Ambassadors or Ministers at the Court of Peking, or concession of such facilities of access, personal or otherwise, to the Chinese Minister of State as may be demanded at any time, should a residence in the Capital not be deemed desirable—Indemnification for losses arising from the acts of the authorities at Canton, with security for the future,—A revision of the Tariff, and,—A periodical revision of the Treaty.

The only difficulty that need be felt by the Chinese in yielding these points would be in that of indemnification for losses; therefore it is that, with a generous consideration for the present pecuniary difficulties of the Imperial government, we would gracefully waive the claim for payment of the expenses of the War.

In the first demand, Freedom of access to every part of the Empire, we particularly dwell on—

Liberty to trade and reside at all the inland towns.

The free navigation of the Yang-tze and other great rivers.

The opening of the coasting trade to foreign vessels.

which subjects we shall take in their order.

The Chinese government might with some show of reason object to the indiscriminate admission of foreigners to reside and trade throughout the empire, unless they were either subject to its laws and regulations, or had Consuls appointed by their respective governments, resident at various places, to whom an appeal could be made in the event of any disputes occurring between them and the Chinese, and with power to enforce obedience to treaty regulations. It might possibly be found necessary at first to have a passport system; these to be granted only to those who could give some guarantee for their respectability, to persons known to the Consuls, or to some of the resident firms. This would probably be found sufficient to prevent improper persons, or those likely to create disturbances from finding their way into the interior; but perhaps the best security for fair and equitable dealings with the Chinese would be the position of foreigners in the country, where at a distance from the protection of their own government, they would find it necessary for their own safety to keep in good humor with the people amongst whom they had taken up their abode. In demanding the right of residence, &c., at all the inland towns, we are not under the impression that it would be availed of to much extent, or that the established firms in China are going to send their representatives, like bag-men, or travelling pedlars, to wander through the country with musters of Grey and White Shirtings or other manufactures, soliciting orders, but because the restricting of trade to particular localities has tended to keep up the feeling of exclusiveness amongst the Chinese, and made those at a distance from the ports look upon foreigners as outside Barbarians, unfit to be placed on terms of equality with the civilized people of the Celestial Empire. On the opening of the ports in 1843 the course adopted by the Canton firms was to send their agents to Shanghai, &c., with supplies of manufactured goods suited to the requirements of the place, and such would probably be the course followed if the country was thrown open at present. One or two large towns to which the Northern traders have been in the habit of resorting for the purchase of British manufactures, would be selected as the places at which it would be advisable to open establishments, and to these for the next year or two, the trade would be confined. As we became better acquainted with the country, and obtained more information about the provinces where foreign manufactures are chiefly consumed, other places would probably be found where our Import trade could be carried on more advantageously, and to these in course of time, foreigners would gradually find their way.

A knowledge of the language would be found necessary, the acquisition of which would soon enable them to become better acquainted with the people, and they would then be able to learn where their manufactures are principally used, what inland duties they are subjected to in their transit through the country, and at what prices they actually go into consumption.

We know that contrary to the spirit of the treaty, heavy squeezes are levied on them by the mandarins, particularly since the breaking out of the rebellion, to defray the expense of keeping up the army; which doubtless would be much lessened if foreigners had free access to the country. Goods would then be placed in the hands of the consumers, at little over the prices ruling at the five ports, reduced prices would naturally cause increased consumption, until in the course of a few years we might hope to see that millennium of a Manchester-man's mind realized, when the teeming millions of China shall indulge in the unwonted luxuries of cotton night caps, and Calico shirts. The increased export of cotton manufactures to China, would at first cause a great advance in prices in Manchester, as already our supply of cotton from the States is barely sufficient for our requirement. Attention would more than ever be turned to India as a cotton producing country, and British capital would find ample employment in developing the resources of that rich country, by extending railway communication throughout its breadth and length.

As the cultivation of Cotton increased in India, there would probably be less inducement to continue the production of Opium, but be that as it may, we feel confident that the granting to foreigners of unrestricted travel and commerce through the country would do more to put down the excessive use of Opium in China, than all the incoherent ravings of "Lord Shaftesbury," and the rabid religionists of Exeter Hall.

It is not likely that the large firms who now have houses at the present legal ports would go on erecting costly establishments at every new mart that may be discovered, increasing their expences and perhaps only dividing their business without an adequate return. We look for new men who, with the enterprise and intelligence of the Anglo-Saxon race, will penetrate in the interior of this, at present, closed country and develop its resources, awakening the natives from their apathetic adherence to "old custom" bringing to light its hidden products, extending the value and usefulness of such as are at present but partially known and introducing among them the civilization of Western Nations.

To persons away from this place it will appear strange that there should be no further accounts either of the progress or regress of the rebels than is contained in the short pargraph below, they have either again retired from the field, or news of their movements does not reach us.

CHANG-YUH SHAN.

The latest report from the south-west is that the Imperial troops have regained possession of this Pass, and that the Insurgents who have been holding it, for a few weeks past, were local bands, and not the long-haired men. Who they are that compose the said "local bands" does not appear; they would seem to be in considerable force, for otherwise they could not so quickly get possession of one of the chief of the strongholds in the middle kingdom.

MOHAMMEDAN MALCONTENTS.

For these many years past the Mohammedans in China have shown symptoms of discontent, so as to cause anxiety to the Manchu rulers. Such has been the case not only in the far west, among the Mohammedan chieftains, but also in the western and southwestern provinces of China Proper. There is a rumor abroad just now, of a rising of certain Mohammedan malcontents in those provinces. This is likely enough to be true, but we can give it only as a popular rumor.

We have not yet received any news from the Gulf of Pecheli. As the dispatches from the expedition did not arrive here for the homeward mail steamer it probably was not known, in sufficient time, that the day of her departure would be so early as the 27th. It is not unlikely, however, that when the notice was received there was only sufficient time for a dispatch vessel to overtake the mail at Hongkong and that the Official correspondence has gone direct. We may therefore receive news overland from Tien-tsin and its neighbourhood before a vessel arrives from the Gulf.

H. I. M. Steamer *Durance*, Captain Trébuchet, arrived at Woosung on the 27th from Hongkong and, having coaled, left again on the 30th for the Gulf of Pecheli.

H. M. Gun-boat, *Leven*, arrived on the 27th, and the *Bustard, Firm, Opossum,* and *Staunch*, and Store-ship *Hesper* on the 29th. They will proceed to the Gulf of Pecheli after coaling.

The *Firm* reports having captured a pirate with 13 guns, in Red Bay, near Amoy, into which port she took her to be adjudicated upon by the proper authorities.

The Chinese Steamer *Confucius*, returned to this port on Saturday last. She did not go further than Sha-tou, a port of the Shantung Promontory and brings no other news than that several foreign men-of-war had been seen passing to the north westward, and that three were anchored off the mouth of the Pei-ho. They did not hear of any of the vessels being ashore, as has been reported here among the Chinese. The *Confucius* left the harbour again on Tuesday on a similar cruize. Her ostensible object is said to be search for pirates.

FEIGNING DISEASE.

In a country like China where such masses of human beings are congregated together, especially in the large cities, it is not at all surprising that great numbers should be found practising various arts to gain a subsistence, by imposing on the credulity, fears, or compassion of their fellow men. Jugglery and various kinds of hand-craft—fortune telling—astrology—choosing lucky days for business, marriage and funerals—or selecting fortunate sites for temples, houses and burial places, are all so many forms of deception to gain support. The cleverer and more loquacious the artist, the richer are his gains; the greater the wonder excited, the more complete the credulity obtained, hence the astonishing power of elocution which some of these story-tellers and sooth-sayers possess. And though the event may turn out very differently from what was predicted, yet their dupes are slow to acknowledge there was error or duplicity in the necromancer, or fortune-teller; they are disposed rather to attribute the failure to some mysterious causes over which men have no control.

One might reasonably expect that by this time, after the lapse of centuries, the people would have become wiser in their generation but there appears to be just the same confidence in these systems of craft, and power of foretelling events as in the early ages of Chinese history; and whatever may be said or written against the folly and impropriety of them, the superstitious regard for omens, charms, astrological calculations and magical influence is all but universal, and it will doubtless continue to exist, until the true principles of enlightened religion and inductive science, come to be generally diffused throughout the country. But there is another class to which the present remarks are designed to apply, and that is a form of imposition which is usually practised by mendicants or idle dissolute persons, who prefer to assume a fictitious character and occupation, to working in a steady manner for their living. These gain their pittance by operating on the fears and compassion of the common people. They pretend to be affected with some revolting disease or demoniacal possession. Feigning diseases is not however peculiar to China and India, it is common enough in Europe, especially among those who are anxious to avoid conscript, or to obtain a discharge from the army, navy, the battle field or prison. The diseases usually simulated by them are catalepsy, epilepsy, blindness, deafness, abstinence, dropsy, emaciation, fainting, hæmorrhage from the lungs or stomach, dysentery, fever, insanity, rheumatism, neuralgia, opthalmia, ulcers, injuries, &c., and it often requires considerable sagacity to discover the deceit. Many curious cases are on record of medical men being deceived for a length of time by these adepts at their art, and of their having been undeceived by an accident at last. And cases have occurred of supposed feigning, which closer investigation has proved to have been obscure but real forms of disease.

Army and Navy surgeons are more liable to meet with feigned diseases than any other class of men; but of late years some extraordinary cases of long continued deception, with endurance of much inconvenience and suffering, have been practised upon the medical profession and the public generally, by those under the influence of mesmerism, which, to say nothing of witch-craft in olden times, and spirit rapping within the last few years, shew the existence of a depraved imagination scarcely to be expected in civilized Europe! But to resume the subject before us; the practice of feigning disease for the purpose of eliciting pity and alms is a most common occurrence in every city in China. It is not to avoid compulsory labor, but simply to obtain rice and copper cash without working for them. The ways in which the persons succeed are various; some do it by exciting alarm by their filthy and disgusting appearance—others by noisy rappings of bamboo or brass utensils, and singing, feigning perhaps lameness or blindness at the same time,—others by wailing and shedding fictitious tears—others by repulsive exhibition of distorted hands and feet or various loathsome disfigurements—others by carrying with them, naked diseased or apparently lifeless children—and last but not least is the class of pretenders who simulate various complaints. Those most common in China, and seen in the public streets and thoroughfares are epilepsy, insanity, amaurosis, closed eyelids, hæmorrhage from the stomach, nose, eyes, and ears, swooning, contusions, ulcers lameness, false delivery of children, emaciation, &c. Another form of deception not very common and probably peculiar to this country, is simulating severe lacerated wounds. A few days ago a person of this character, not a native of this province, has been at Shanghae exciting commisseration by the exposure of a deep incised wound of the wrist joint. A gentleman of this community seeing him in this pitiable condition for two or three days in succession, felt unable to determine whether he was an impostor or not; he sent him to the Chinese hospital to have his case properly examined, and if real, offering to bear all the expenses of medical treatment for the poor man's recovery. The patient played his part most cleverly; the deep sabre-like wound looked at first sight a real one; it excited pity and alarm in the minds of the bystanders; the hand was cold, and appeared hanging by a few shreds of muscle, supported above and below by a bandage stained with the clotted blood; on a more careful examination however (very reluctantly allowed from the pretended *severe* pain it occasioned) the anomalous wrist bones were found to be those of an animal and not of a man, and more in number, than they ought to have been; upon this discovery the wounded hand was held firm, in spite of loud exclamation of intense suffering, the bandages were cut open, and the bones and fictitious flesh being partially removed, a sound and healthy wrist was exposed to view! The pretended sufferer, together with his companion who had also a wound in his head, were immediately lost sight of; they were out of the compound in a trice; if a policeman had been at hand they might have been taken into custody and punished as they deserved.

It is not however always the case that those who beg an alms dissimulate, but it is often difficult to distinguish between the true and the false; and no doubt many real cases of deserving charity unjustly suffer by reason of the general suspicion attached to this degraded class of mankind. For the last few years mendicity has been more than usually common in these parts, from the thousands of houseless and homeless, occasioned by the Nanking rebellion—the blight of locusts or the overflowing of rivers. And though charity is often abused or misapplied, yet it is well for us always to remember that to pity the poor and destitute, is a christian duty incumbent upon us all.

H.

SHANGHAE RACES.

For once in the annals of Shanghae Racing the Spring Meeting came off on the days appointed. The atmosphere on the first day was delightful and the ground in excellent order although the sun perhaps was rather powerful for the jockeys, but as it retired to the west, the temperature on the stand became all that could be desired for the display of Beauty, *Crinoline* and *Peg Tops* that graced it.

From the old complaint of want of horses the meeting was expected to be a poor one, but the lookers on were agreeably surprised by seeing one or two brilliantly contested races. Several new horses were expected, but some died on the passage, and others that did arrive could not be brought into condition in time for the meeting.

Some months ago we had hoped that our Hongkong friends would have sent up a few of their "cracks," but possibly the dressing that the Shanghae horses lately gave them on their own ground, exhibited to them the futility of such an experiment; for we cannot for a moment suppose that they would otherwise have refused the challenge offered them.

Mozart one of the Singapore flyers was, we believe, booked, before he ran in Hongkong, to come up and carry off all the "tin kettles and pots from our bill broking land," but has evidently been retained, on account of his *delicate* constitution.

We have, however, to thank our sporting friends in Hongkong for giving a cup which it will be seen was made the Race of the day.

We now proceed to chronicle the Events.

Woosung Plate.—Four ponies started for this Race, a new *Spots* appeared in the field, took the running like his old namesake and appeared in the front at the finish. *Malachite* second, beating *Dred*, with *Black Cockatoo* a bad fourth.

Griffin's Plate.—This trial pony race of the meeting was won easily by *Cock Tail* in two heats, *energetically* ridden by a jockey whom we are glad to welcome to the Shanghae turf. *Peg Tops*, the favorite, proving a "sell" to his friends, came in second. *Tiny*—unfortunate in each of his starts—third, with *Telegram* close in his rear.

Hongkong Cup.—*Sydney*, *Vanguard*, and *Cheerful* started for this race. Wonders were expected from *Vanguard*, and by some his success was looked upon as a certainty, if he could only be got to run straight, but on the signal being given to start he stood still until the starter reminded him by a crack on his quarter that it was time to be going—he went round the course, but never appeared in the race, which was left to *Sydney* and *Cheerful*, resulting in an easy victory for the former, but he had to gallop for it. *Old Cheerful*, supposed to have been used up a few years ago, came out like a "new pin" and ran as game as ever—sticking to his horse throughout the race. Great credit is due to his owner for the condition in which he was brought out, and the careful way in which he was ridden.

We cannot however, agree with the gentleman from the continent, who exclaimed "Two minutes more and it would have been *Cheerful's* race," as the punishment the old horse received proved that both pace and distance were too much for him—perhaps however the "Continental" meant that if the same distance had been run in two minutes longer time.

Ladies' Purse.—Five ponies started for the honor of the ladies, and all got well away together. *Spots* taking his original position led to the half-mile post, *Topaz* the lady-trained pony however took it out of him at the finish, coming up with a rush and being cleverly landed a winner by his jockey—the remainder well up. We know not if it was the fault of the Committee, but we missed the oratorical display which is usually the sequence of this race—it may be—and we tell this for the benefit of our countrywomen at a distance—from the fact that there remains no disengaged spinster to present the coveted prize to the blushing winner.

Oriental Plate.—The most exciting race of the meeting now followed, much time was "cut to waste" at the starting post in consequence of the fractiousness of *Druid* and *Shah*, but when the flag fell, they with *Sultan* went a "cracker" for the first ¾ of a mile, when *Sultan* and *Shah* were beaten, leaving *Druid* with a commanding lead over *Pailwan*, who up to this point had been laying off, but now took second place, waited on the "crack" to the stand when he came with a rush and won on the post by a nose—there can however be but little doubt in the mind of any spectator as to which is the fastest horse, and had *Druid's* rider, not been in such a hurry to secure the race it must have ended as it began.

Hack Stakes.—This race was another close thing between *Rocket* and *Bay Middleton* resulting in favor of the former by a head, we think had the weights been evener, their position must have been different, *Rocket* having nearly two stone the advantage. The miserable manner in which *Springfield*, a four year old, "cut up," was a great disappointment to the "Mincing Lane" division who were uncommonly sweet on him.

Shanghae Park Cup.—Five ponies ran for this race. Another Jockey carried *Spots* to the front. Closely pressed by *Cock Tail*—*Topaz* a persevering third.

So closed the first day.

On the evening of that absurdly intervening day, it commenced raining and continued to do so heavily throughout the night.

A strong north-wester coming down, the weather on the second day was bitterly cold forming a contrast to the excessive heat of the first day of the meeting.

The attendance of the fair sex on the stand was very limited, and Noah's ark great coats being called into requisition more blue noses than *Peg Tops* were visible.

The sport commenced with the—

Griffin's Handicap, — Walked over by *Telegram*.

Shanghae Cup.—*Vanguard*, *Canrobert*, and *Cheerful* started. The course was fearfully deep, and *Canrobert* who had barely recovered from the effects of his sea-voyage, was all but beaten by *Cheerful*—*Vanguard* led for the first half-mile, was then collared by *Canrobert* with *Cheerful* in waiting which position was maintained to camp corner, when *Cheerful* commenced to draw on the Frenchman, and was so ably ridden that the *General* only succeeded in winning by a neck.

The Chaa-see Cup.—Eight ponies started for this race, which was a remarkably pretty one thoughout, up to the pond they might have been covered with a table-cloth, there the pace commenced telling upon some of them and on nearing the Stand *Topaz* took the lead, *Tiny*, and *Pekin Pet* well up, closely followed by *Black Cockatoo*—*Cock Tail* and *Spots* evidently disliking the heavy ground.

At the Stand it was *Topaz's* race and his jockey exulting by flourishing his whip and looking to the Ladies for that applause which generally accompanies success, did not perceive that the rider of *Black Cockatoo* had shook up his pony, passed *Pekin Pet* and *Tiny* and having taken the inside place, was passing him with a rush, which defeated his hopes *Cockatoo* coming in a winner by a neck.

The admirable manner in which this race and the Oriental Plate were "finished" by the man in red was unexceptionable and besides affording much pleasure to the lovers of sport, does infinite credit to that jockeyism which carried through the "mokes" in Hongkong.

The Tsatlee Cup.—Mr. Mackenzie's lot and *Vanguard* being scratched, the race was left to *Cheerful* and *Shah* in one stable against *Druid*, who with nearly 14 lbs. overweight, soon stuck in the mud, *Cheerful* winning as declared, the *Shah* proving himself a very much underrated horse, for he ran so well, that we trust to see him doing better things on another occasion, when *intended* to win.

The second Hack or "screw" race proved a treat for *Yellow Jack*, the distance and course being in keeping with his abilities. *Tartar* who had changed owners could not get his "tick leg" out of the dirt, or he might have proved too much for the Cart Horse.

The Finale was a match between *Affghan* and *Toby*—an Arab and Cape bred pony—excluded by their height from other races, they started from the ¾ mile post, went well together for some distance when *Toby* swerved and though kept on the course had no wish to contest the prize.

A Native race created the usual amusement.

The pleasure of the meeting was much increased by the kindness of Captain Shadwell, who had obligingly placed the band of the *Highflyer* at the disposal of the Committee.

In conclusion we cannot but compliment the Committee on the improvements made at the Grand Stand and also on the expeditious and orderly manner in which the races were conducted.

THE "GALLANT."

Three of the men concerned in the robbery, and murder of the Captain, mate and seaman of the brig *Gallant* were executed yesterday afternoon on the Kew mow te, or parade ground, just within the north gate of the city.

We have already given an account of the murder in a former number, and in our last, mentioned that five men had been apprehended by the Chinese and were in the city. The examinations have been conducted by the Chinese authorities under torture, the result of which has been to convict the carpenter of the brig, and the two men who went off to the vessel at Woosung—of these three only one has confessed his guilt, the other two deny theirs. A boy, 16 years of age servant to the former mate, and latterly one of the crew, has given evidence that at the time the murder was committed his arms were pinioned by the butler and two men above named, that he was placed in the boat alongside and remained there until they reached Woosung when he was released and forced to go to Soochow with them. The carpenter has been identified by one of the crew who was on watch at the time, and who was attacked by him with an axe.

The butler had robbed the Captain of $100 shortly before, but was apprehended and taken on board by the carpenter and one of the above mentioned men, who had been his sureties, he then proposed to them to plunder the vessel of the treasure; whilst in the act of doing so the Captain who overheard them went out and was struck down with a sword with which they were armed. After committing the murder they came to Shanghai with the treasure which they exchanged for gold and then proceeded to Soochow where, as before related, they were apprehended. It appears that the butler did not go to Soochow with them. *He has not yet been apprehended.*

H. M. Consul was present at the Taoutai's office when the three convicts were delivered over to the officers for execution, they were then hurried away accompanied by several mandarins, their retinue of lictors, &c., and a multitude of people, to the north parade ground. A mandarin, who acted as criminal judge, in a scarlet cloak and hood took his seat before a table on which vermillion ink and a pencil was placed, he signed the execution warrant, the prisoners bound with cords, their arms pinioned, were presented before him at a short distance and the executioner immediately decapitated them. The whole time from their arrival on the ground until all was over not occupying more than five minutes.

A large number of foreign residents were present at the execution. The north parade ground had been selected as the spot, probably to divert a portion of the crowd, and being more convenient to the foreigners who it was expected would be present to witness it.

We need not do more than point to the Advertisement in our first column, to announce to the Shanghai Community the treat promised to them by the Amateur Dramatic Corps, on Wednesday evening next.

We continue this week the Description of Pekin, which our correspondent Q. has prepared for the entertainment of our readers, until we can get something directly from the Capital:—

I. THE VERMILION FORBIDDEN CITY.

In the Chinese work on Pekin, this city is called the *Tá Néi*, or *Great Interior*, as well as *Tsz-kyin-tshun*, or *Vermilion Forbidden city*. It is situated in the centre of the *Hwáng-tshun*, or *Imperial city*, and from north to south measures two hundred and thirty-six *tsháng* and two feet,—which is about 2,607 feet of English measurement. From east to west it measures three hundred and two *tsháng*, nine feet five inches—which is about 3.316 feet. M. Pauthier says, this *Kremlin* of Pekin is about six *li*, or two miles in circuit, while the Imperial city which encloses it, is eighteen *li*, or about six miles in circuit; and the city called *Néi-tshun* or *Inner city*, which further encloses this Imperial city, is forty *li*, or 13⅓ miles in circuit, and its walls thirty-five feet five inches high. What the Chinese work calls *Wái-tshun* or *Outer city*, is joined on to the south side of the *Inner city*, and is not included in the above measurement.

This Interdicted city—(I translate from M. Pauthier), destined especially for the residence of the Emperor and his court, has four gates, one on each side of the enclosed square. In looking at the interior distribution of this fortified enclosure, the beauty, grandeur, and number of the symmetrically isolated buildings which it contains, one might take it for a city of palaces, constructed by the magic wand of some bewitching fairy. We cannot find in any city of the world an assemblage of royal buildings so vast, so imposing, so marvellous, and arranged in so picturesque a manner. It is surrounded outside its wall by a broad canal, the sides of which are perpendicularly built up with granite. On the opposite side of this canal, between the fortress and the water, on the east, west, and north sides, a prolonged range of buildings has been erected, half the height of the city wall. The terraces, slopes and esplanades of the fortress, are covered with a smooth flooring of those immense bricks usually employed in constructing the walls of cities in China, while the paths conducting directly to the great halls is formed of large squares of grey and white stone. The interior of the sacred city is divided into three parts,—the eastern, central and western. The central part occupies nearly a third of the city, extending from the south gate to the north gate, and includes a palace called the *Imperial palace*, subdivided into several vast distinct palaces, each of which has its specific name and use. Whether we regard the palaces or the buildings in the eastern and western quarters, there reigns a perfect symmetry among the greater and lesser edificies: and as to the height of the respective buildings, a regular and harmonious plan may be observed. For brevity's sake, let us sub-divide each of the three parts of the *Interdicted city* into a northern and a southern part. The southern section of the eastern division embraces several halls of justice and other government buildings; the northern section of this division presents to the eye nothing but palaces for the heir-presumptive, for the temporary sojourn of the emperor, and some temples. The southern section of the western division contains also the hotels of ministers and public officers,—among them the hotel of the Intendant of the Court, with its various dependant buildings. The northern section of this western division contains nothing but buildings for the ladies, seraglios for the emperor's enjoyment; pavilions and halls for his momentary sojourn; and some temples of course. Let us begin the examination of the *Sacred-city* by the southern section of the central division—to which division Europeans have indistinctly applied the name of *Imperial Palace*. Among the remarkable things may be named—

1. The *Wú-mun*, or *Meridian-Gate*. This gate, says M. Pauthier,—(who quotes here father Hyacinth, who follows hereafter the Chinese work, abridging and using such remarks as are necessary to render the description clear)—has three entrances, and is surmounted by a pair of wall-towers built upon nine arches. Before this gate, on the east side there is a lunar dial; and on the west side a solar dial. On the side of the wall-tower, in the gallery open to the west, are a drum and bell, and at the angles are look-outs. Public functionaries, whether they belong to the civil or military order, come and go by the eastern passage; it is only princes of Imperial blood who have the right to come in and go out by the western entrance. The bell and drum sound while the emperor proceeds to the privy council. When the emperor leaves his palace and when he passes through the south gate, the bell rings; and when the sacrifice is offered in the great temple the drum is struck. When the troops, after a successful expedition, return in triumph, and desire to present their prisoners at the palace, the emperor repairs to the south gate to fulfil the ceremony of receiving such prisoners. It is also at this gate that, on the first day of the tenth month, the Imperial almanack for the following year is distributed. In the square before this gate also, the presents of the emperor to tributary princes, their ambassadors or vassals, are distributed.

2. The *Tai-hó-mun*, or *Great-Concord-Gate*, has a building with nine sections of dividing pillars. It has three portals; the central portal, inside and out, having three projecting stone steps; while the two side gates have but one step each; before this gate are two bronze lions; the waters surrounding the gate are called *Kyin-sz-hó*, or *Golden-water-river*; over which there are five stone bridges, called *Golden-water-bridges*.

Beyond this gate to the north is situated—

3. The *Tái-hó-tien*, or *Great-Concord-Temple*. This is a pavilion destined for important assemblies, and for pompous occasions. It contains a throne, and therefore may be called a *throne hall*. The basement floor is twenty feet high, and the edifice one hundred and ten feet high. In length it has eleven rows of dividing columns, and in breadth five; with projecting verandahs, and beaked angles. The terrace before this audience hall is fenced in with a white marble balustrade. It is divided into three flights of stairs, each of which has five steps, and three platforms, with eighteen bronze tripods, all intended for burning fragrant perfumes, a pair of bronze tortoises, and a pair of bronze ibises; and further two dials, one a solar and the other a lunar. To this edifice the emperor repairs on the first day of the new year, to receive the prescribed felicitations; and further at the winter solstice, and on the anniversary of his birth, for the customary solemn audiences. He further repairs hither when the dignitaries of his court give a feast; when the commander-in-chief of his troops takes leave, when there is an examination for *Hán-lin* or doctors of the Imperial college; and for the purpose of acknowledging such functionaries as may be presented to him after having been nominated to some new office. Before this hall, on a terrace, is the place where the civil and military officers perform their genuflections and prostrations, for which purpose are bronze pedestals with inscriptions designating the relative degrees, from the first to the ninth. On the east and west of the imperial stone highway, lines have been thus drawn, to accommodate tens of civil officers on the east, and of military chieftains on the west.

It is before this hall too, that the emperor of China has been wont to receive the ambassadors of foreign countries who repair to Pekin. A view of it was published in Paris in 1663, by Nieuhoff, which was found to be quite exact in 1794, by the last Dutch embassy, although 140 years had elapsed since it was first taken. Carriages resembling the large sedan chair, but drawn by mules, horses or elephants, are said to be still in use for conveying distinguished personages to an audience with the emperor.

4. The *Tshúng-hó-tien*, or *True-concord-temple*. Proceeding northwardly from the preceding hall or temple, we arrive at this one, which is a square pavilion having three rows of pillars in length and as many in breadth, projecting verandahs and a round centre above. The terraces on the north and south have each three entrances; the east and west each one. On the east and west are contiguous wings, in the western one are deposited many brazen sacrificial vessels. To this pavilion the emperor comes to examine the prayers concerning the sacrifices, the five sorts of grain and agricultural implements prepared for the annual ceremony of ploughing up the ground. Here it is also that the genealogical tables of his ancestors are presented to him.

5. The *Pau-hó-tien*, or *Secure-concord-temple*. This thronal-hall is still further north, and has nine rows of dividing columns; with piazzas on either side, and turned up as usual at the angles. The terrace in front has also three flights of steps, and is in perfect symmetry with the terrace in front of the *Great-Concord-Pavilion*. The terrace on the northern side has also three flights and two landing-places or reliefs. On new-year's eve every year the emperor repairs to this pavilion to entertain distinguished strangers. He also repairs hither to attend the examination of candidates for the degree in literature corresponding nearly to LL.D. Here too, the biographers of the emperor's ancestors repair in great pomp to present their work.

Let us hear how Van Braam describes the imperial edifice in which the Dutch ambassador and suite were received on the 20th January, 1795:

"At seven o'clock on this day we were conducted toward the imperial buildings by a gateway such as those I have before mentioned, and placed in line with them. Within this gate we found a very spacious court, paved with cut stone and surrounded by buildings, the principal ones facing the south, and toward the centre of which we are directed by a stairway of forty-five paces. This elevation of forty-five paces is relieved by a first terrace or landing of ten feet deep: then we find a second portion of the stairway, which is followed by a second terrace of the same dimensions. These two terraces form galleries by means of a stone balustrade their whole length. On the pilasters, which are placed at intervals of about twelve feet, are cut figures of lions and other animals. These two terraces, placed one above the other, together with the balustrade which decorates them, presents quite a picturesque view. The stairs being mounted, we found ourselves upon a surface paved entirely with cut stone, having toward the south a stairs and terraces equal to those just described. Upon the level surface are placed three buildings. To the east and west are long buildings resembling each other, while the central one is a square building, whose pointed roof is capped by a gilt ball. This pavilion corresponds to the stairs between which it is placed: and there is, according to Chinese taste, a verandah on each side supported by six columns. The two grand buildings placed between the two stairs, have, on the same level, large open saloons, before which there are galleries, accessible from three different points. The outer edge of the roofs of these galleries, are each supported by ten strong columns. In other respects these buildings are constructed, ornamented, gilt, and varnished, like all the others of which I have spoken. The eastern saloon, called *Pau-hó-tien*, or *temple-of-secure-concord*, was prepared for our audience with the emperor, and for the breakfast. In the center of this pavilion was the imperial throne, upon a platform elevated six feet. There is access to it by three grades, one in the centre, and one on either side. The platform, covered with a carpet, is bordered with a balustrade which is sculptured, as well as the emperor's chair of state, and the balustrade to the stairs leading to the throne; all these besides are completely gilt. Behind the throne hung yellow tapestry, and on the sides of the platform, vases filled with natural flowers had been placed, with whose sweet exhalations there mingled the odor of sandal-wood and other asiatic perfumes burning in metal vases. The two extremities of the gallery, outside the saloon, are entirely paved with stones of a highly-polished surface. There were placed the multitudinous musical instruments, such as those composed of sixteen little bells; those formed of sixteen pieces of metal; the great drum, and several instruments of this class. These things, as well as the pedestals upon which they stand, are all covered with rich gilding."

A little to the north of this hall, the gate by which the emperor enters his own palace is presented to view. In the southern section of the eastern division, are the following remarkable edifices:

6. The *Néi-kóh*—or building used by the *Privy-council*. It is erected near the southern wall of the city, and faces south. This building is used for the meetings of the emperor's privy council. Toward the north may be found the *Interior department for Court Equipages*, and the *Interior Finance Department*.

7. The *Wun-hwá-tien*, or *Literary Pavilion*. It faces south and has an ascent of nine steps. Here the emperor repairs once a year, in the second month (April), to explain the canonical works.

8. The *Tshŭan-sin-tien*, or *Temple for handing down the doctrines of the ancients*. This is also a throne-pavilion, where offerings are brought, and sacrifices offered up to the teachers of the ancient emperors, kings, and potentates, and to the first among Sages, *Confucius*, or *Kúng-fú-tsz*. To the east of this pavilion is a covered well, whose waters are reputed second only to the kind called jasper-waters.

9. The *Wun-yŏan-kóh*, or Imperial Library, which is immediately in the rear of the preceding. It consists of three suites of apartments, each having six rows of dividing columns, and roofed with dark green tiles. Before this pavilion there is a square cistern faced with stone, and crossed by a stone bridge. The waters of this pond are conveyed into it by the *Jú-hó*, or *Jade-canal*. In this spacious hall is preserved a copy of that grand literary monument of the genius of the Chinese people. The work is called *Sz-kú-tshŏan-shú*, or *The complete collection of the Four Treasuries*. This collection of books is considered by competent judges to be the most vast ever undertaken in any age or country. It was commenced by the Emperor *Kyien Lúng* in 1775: and although the work is not yet completed, yet when the *Great Collection of Administrative Statutes of the Tá-Ts'ing Dynasty* was printed (1817), the work already amounted to 78.731 volumes. But what do they contain? To answer the question one might write *many* volumes; but about what? why, Mr. Editor, it takes twelve volumes to give the mere titles of a portion of the *works*. *Works!* about what? Well, many of the subjects are such as the Literati of Western nations are constantly engaged in investigating: and all the Reviews in the world as constantly engaged in discussing. As M. Bazin, of Paris has clearly shown, in a recent work, the Chinese system of bibliographical arrangement is not the most defective in the world; nor is their critical acumen very far behind that of some of our essayists and reviewers. The *Abridged Catalogue of the Imperial Collection of books at Pekin*, called the Four Treasuries, which M. Bazin took the trouble to analyze, and for which labor we would sincerely thank him, divides its works into *four classes*:—

Class I.—*Kying-Pú*. Canonical Works.
Class II.—*Sz-Pú*. History.
Class III.—*Tsz-Pú*. Arts and Sciences.
Class IV.—*Tsih-Pú*. Belles Lettres.

Class I. —Contains 10 Orders:—

1. *Yih-lŭi*, or Works on the Book of Diagrams.
2. *Shú-lŭi*, or works on the Book of Records.
3. *Sz-lŭi*, or works on the Book of Odes.
4. *Li-lŭi*, or works on the Book of Rites.
5. *Tshŭn-ts'ieu-lŭi*, or works on the Book of Chronicles.
6. *Hyau-kying-lŭi*, or works on Filial Piety.
7. *Wú-kying-tsúng-i-lŭi*, or General Treatises on the five classics.
8. *Sz-shú-lŭi*, or Treatises on the Four Books of Morals.
9. *Yŏh-lŭi*, or Treatises on Music.
10. *Siau-hyŏh-lŭi*, or Treatises on Elementary Instruction.

There are in the catalogue scores of works on most of the ten orders in this 1st class.

Class II.—Contains 15 Orders:—

1. *Tshun-sz-lŭi*, or Official History.
2. *Pien-nyien-lŭi*, or Annals.
3. *Kyi-sz-pun-mŏh-lŭi*, or Particular Chronicles.
4. *Pih-sz-lŭi*, or Supplementary Histories.
5. *Tsáh-sz-lŭi*, or Diverse Histories.
6. *Tshau-ling-tseu-i-lŭi*, or Diplomatics.
7. *Tshŏan-kyi-lŭi*, or Biography.
8. *Sz-ts'au-lŭi*, or Historical Summaries.
9. *Tsai-kyi lŭi*, or History of tributary countries.
10. *Shz-ling-lŭi*, or Meteorology.
11. *Ti-li-lŭi*, or Geography.
12. *Tshih-kwán-lŭi*, or History of the Administration of Government.
13. *Tshung-shú-lŭi*, Politics—or Policy.
14. *Mŏh-lŏh-lŭi*, or Bibliography.
15. *Sz-ping-lŭi*, Critical, or Censorial History.

Numerous works appertain to each of these fifteen orders.

Class III.—Contains 14 Orders:—

1. *Jú-kyá-lŭi*, or Doctrine of the Literati.
2. *Ping-kyá-lŭi*, or Military Art.
3. *Fáh-kyá-lŭi*, or Legislation.
4. *Núng-kyá-lŭi*, or Agriculture.
5. *I-kyá-lŭi*, or Medicine.
6. *Tien-van Sŏan-fáh-lŭi*, or Arithmetic and Astronomy.
7. *Shúh-sú-lŭi*, Art of Divination.
8. *I-shŭh-lŭi*, The Fine Arts.
9. *Pú-lŏh-lŭi*, Monographies (Inventions).
10. *Tsáh-kyá-lŭi*, Variety or Miscellany.
11. *Lŭi-shú-lŭi*, Encyclopedias.
12. *Siau-shŭh-kyá-lŭi*, Light-literature or Fiction.
13. *Sheh-kyá-lŭi*, Works on Buddhism.
14. *Tau-kyá-lŭi*, Works on Tauism.

In some of the above 14 orders there are some hundreds of works.

Class IV.—Contains 5 Orders:—

1. *Tsú-tsz-lŭi*, or Poetry of the *Tsú* kingdom.
2. *Pih-tsih-lŭi*, or Complete works on Poetry and Literature.
3. *Tsúng-tsih*, or Collections.
4. *Sz-wun-ping-lŭi*, or Literary Criticism.
5. *Tsz-ky'ŭh-lŭi*, or Odes and Songs.

There remains more to be said about the Interdicted city, which will be deferred to another number.

Yours, Q.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

In our No. 397, March 6th, we inserted an article under the above head from the *Saturday Review*; finding the subject continued in succeeding numbers of that Journal we have made further extracts and now give the following:—

(From the Saturday Review, Dec. 26.*)*

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S TERRITORY.

In a recent number we gave a short account of the circumstances under which a large portion of North America is about to be thrown open to British enterprise. The first question that will occur to practical men will be as to the resources of this new country, the means of access to it, and the inducements it can offer to settlers in preference to better known regions of the same continent. To such inquiries no very positive answers can as yet be given; but it may be useful to state some reasons for mistrusting the exaggerated and contradictory statements that have lately been circulated, and to assist those who wish to form a rational opinion on the subject. We must clear the way for what we have to say by a few words of geography. If the readers will turn to the map of British America, and draw a line from the south point of Hudson's Bay, at Moose Fort, to the nearest part of Lake Superior, scarcely more than three hundred miles distant, he may at once leave out of view everything to the east of that line. It is most unlikely that the pinecovered rocks, the morasses, and wastes—barren from almost perpetual winter—which form almost exclusively the territory of the Company to the south and east of Hudson's Bay, will ever attract settlers from England, or even from Canada. The same remark applies to the great tract that will be cut off to the northward by a line drawn due west to the Rocky Mountains from York Factory, the principal station of the Company on Hudson's Bay. We fully agree in the conclusion of the Committee of last session that these inhospitable regions may best remain under the control of the Company, who draw from thence their chief supplies of the most valuable furs, by a system which at once preserves the wild animals and provides a subsistence for the Indian tribes—both sure to be soon sacrificed under a *régime* of competing traffic. Throughout all that part of the territory the soil is permanently frozen to a considerable depth, and but a small thickness at the surface is thawed during the short summers. In a few favoured spots only, some barley and potatoes have been raised; but save in stations supplied with provisions from a distance, civilized men cannot permanently maintain themselves. Yet these so-called barren grounds, cheerless and dreary as they are, should be dear to Englishmen, for they have been the scene of some of the noblest efforts of courage and endurance recorded in our national annals. Thirst for enterprise and scientific zeal carried Mackenzie, Back, Franklin, and many others through perils and privations far more trying than those of the soldier's life; and a still higher motive urged on Rae in those terrible years devoted to the search for our lost countrymen.

Between Hudson's Bay and the Rocky Mountains, and from the 49th parallel of north latitude (which divides our territory from the United States) to the 57th, passing through York Factory, is an irregular parallelogram, nearly 1,200 miles long, and more than 500 in breadth; and here, if anywhere, we must look for a home for the new population that is to carry the British name and British institutions across the continent, from the St. Lawrence to the Pacific. But of this great space, more than one-half has so barren a soil and so rigorous a winter climate, that settlement will probably at all times be confined to spots offering some peculiar inducements, such as mines or fisheries; and the real area open for colonization does not probably exceed 200,000 square miles. Those who have happened to read some of the glowing descriptions lately given of the natural advantages of this region, or to have heard of several competing schemes for railways that are to traverse it—or, on the other hand, to have listened to the disinterested warnings emanating from the Hudson's Bay Company, threatening failure and disaster to future settlers—will be greatly surprised to learn that by far the greater part of the country in dispute is entirely unknown, save from the vague reports of Indian hunters, and for many thousands of square miles has never been traversed by white men. From the 49th to the 52nd degree, the Rocky Mountains send down vast masses of water towards Lake Winnipeg, the great central lake of British America. These waters form two important rivers that flow to the eastward—the one about 100 miles, the other about 250 miles, north of the boundary of the United States. After a course of about 400 miles, the southern stream turns to the northward, till, meeting its rival, the two branches of the Saskatchewan pour their united waters into Lake Winnipeg, about 200 miles from their junction. Along the main stream, and the northern branch, the Hudson's Bay Company have trading posts extending to the foot of the Rocky Mountains; but it is more than thirty years since the Company's servants were withdrawn from the only post ever occupied on the southern branch. Though there is good reason to believe that the district extending from thence to the frontier of the United States, and that lying between the two rivers, consist of prairie land, we are absolutely ignorant of the quality of the soil, of the amount of timber that may be scattered over it, or the mineral riches, whether of coal or metals, that it may conceal; and the same may be said of most of the country south and west of Lake Winnipeg, except near the banks of the Red River and the Assiniboine.

We were, therefore, very glad to learn, from the address delivered at the last anniversary meeting of the Geographical Society by Sir Roderick Murchison, that the Government had agreed to equip a North American exploring expedition, consisting of a small party of scientific men, under the guidance of Mr. Palliser, whose pleasant account of his wanderings in the Far West we read with interest a few years ago. The objects of the expedition, which has since started, were said to be:—"First to survey the water-parting between the basins of the Missouri and the Saskatchewan; also, the course of the south branch of the Saskatchewan and its tributaries. Second, to explore the Rocky Mountains, for the purpose of ascertaining the most southerly pass across to the Pacific within the British territory. Third, to report on the natural features and general capabilities of the country, and to construct a map of the routes."

This is just the sort of work that properly deserves the help of the Colonial Minister. Unlike those annual votes for transferring to the broad back of John Bull charges for the salaries of bishops and magistrates that ought to be defrayed by the colonies which they serve, expenditure for the purpose of discovering and making known the natural resources of new districts of British territory, and so widening the range of national activity and influence, is a burthen to which no rational economist at home has ever objected. Believing that the men who have undertaken the work are fit to go through with it, we wish them every success, and anticipate valuable results from their labours, which will serve either to direct or to warn those adventurous spirits at home and in Canada who are impatient to try their fortune in the new territory. Some interesting information has, indeed, been already received. The most serious obstacle to the extension of colonization from the only existing centre at Red River, and one repeatedly urged by the representatives of the Company, is the want of fuel. We are aware that this has been denied, and that several witnesses (reported in the Blue Book) have asserted that a sufficient quantity of timber is found along the streams; but it is satisfactory to hear that the latest letters from the expedition confirm the reported existence of coal of good quality along the upper waters of the Assiniboine River. Another letter, which we have ourselves seen, might give a lesson of caution to one of the shrewdest of our public men. On the 23rd of June last, Mr. Edward Ellice informed the Committee that he considered there was no apprehension of any attempt on the part of the Americans to establish a settlement within the south part of our territory, "*within the lifetime of the youngest man now alive.*" The exploring party reached the frontier at Fort Pembina, about seventy miles to the south of the Red River settlement, just a month after this prediction was delivered; and they there found an American engineer occupied in laying out the site of a town, to be called St. Vincent, which was to be carried right up to a post that had been driven into the ground to mark the boundary of her Majesty's possessions. Our travellers were informed that there was already a thriving settlement at a distance of twenty-five miles in the American territory, and that an existing railway company had undertaken to carry a railway to that place, and to the future town of St. Vincent. No man can decide better than Mr. Ellice whether, if our territory were to remain unoccupied, and, as it now is, virtually closed against British settlers, the fast approaching stream of American enterprise is likely to be held back by an imaginary line, or even by a wooden post.

(To be continued.)